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That the Palatium represents the oldest settlement in the city of Rome is a recognized fact. But the name, according to the etymology given above, would prove it to have been merely the place of refuge, while the people really lived elsewhere. Proof of this is found in the existence of the thirty Curiae, which originally held the Roman land in the manner of the Slavic house community, as common, unalienable property. Professor Osthoff again has furnished Mr. Schurchhardt with an etymology bearing out his contention. Jacob Grimm—and he is approved by men of the standing of Fick, Corsen and Schmidt—explained *curia* as = *cusia*, Ger. *Hus*, Eng. *house*. The *curia* would thus be the homestead of the old clan, while the Palatium was used only as a place of refuge.

E. R.

CORRESPONDENCE

Professor Ashmore's "meager response" to my review¹ of his edition of Terence (written at the request of Professor Knapp) calls for a few statements in reply.

(1) Mr. Ashmore invited consideration of his "critical discernment" and the "critical value" of his edition. The book was therefore judged mainly from the critical point of view, especially as to the choice of text and the use of manuscript evidence.

(2) No justification whatever is offered by Mr. Ashmore for the free substitution of *equidem* for *quidem* or for the introduction into Terence of peculiar forms like *ist*, *rest*, *ipsust* and *reapse*.

(3) Mr. A. Palmer does *not* sanction *pudicitiam* taken as *pudisham*, in Plaut. Amph. 930, corresponding to *inimicitias*, taken as *inimishas*, in Ph. 370. He does think (with Spengel) that the *first two* syllables may be "slurred into one".

(4) I do *not* accept *dicerē* in Andria 23, nor should Mr. Ashmore. For the correct scansion of the verse, see Spengel and Nencini (the latter seemingly unknown to Mr. Ashmore). Even for Plautus, says Lindsay, "the few apparent examples of *ē* in the infinitive are probably illusory" (Captivi, Editio Maior, p. 18).

(5) Mr. Ashmore has edited Terence, not Plautus, and Plautine scansions do not necessarily hold for Terence. For the difference, see Mr. Ashmore's own reference to Leo, Plautinische Forschungen (p. 224, N. 4).

(6) Typographical errors are a 'necessary evil', but they should be corrected when they have once been pointed out.

(7) Alleged German prejudice against British scholarship is a foolish bogey. Was not Lindsay recently selected to write the Bericht über Plautus for the Bursian-Kroll Jahresbericht?

(8) Unfortunately some men are so constituted

that they cannot face adverse criticism without impugning the motives of their critics. Does Mr. Ashmore impute malice also to the well-known reviewer of his book in the Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie (No. 1 for 1909)?

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH

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I have read Professor Fairclough's rejoinder, and can only say that I refer the readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY to my remarks in 2. 148-150, and that I leave to them the decision regarding the fairness of Mr. Fairclough's criticisms. To prolong the discussion further can lead to no good. To one thing, however, I desire to plead guilty: I was mistaken in saying (p. 149) that Professor Fairclough accepts *dicerē* in Andria 23, although the verse is susceptible of this scansion, if (as some good authorities hold) the final -e is long; there is nothing in Professor Fairclough's edition of the Andria to show that he accepts this view. But I see no reason to modify anything else in my reply.

Mr. Paul Wessner's review of my Terence in the Wochenschrift is good-natured enough, as is clear from its closing remarks on the subject of the Notes. That he would criticize me for adopting and praising Tyrrell's text, which he had himself reviewed adversely in the Wochenschrift, was to be expected.

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE

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FANCIES

Suggested by a late distinguished Departure from our Shores.

Evanuit plausus populi strepitusque senatus
et perturbati murmura rauca fori;
non nisi ventorum fremitus comitantur euntem
undarum et planctus, nave secante viam.
Securus videt ille minas caelique fretique;
quem pavet ursarum maxima, quid timeat?
Forte gubernator timidus circumspicit astra,
incertusque viae fletque vocatque deos;
intrepidus subit ille, gubernandique peritus,
qua populum rexit, dirigit arte ratem.
Tum pavidos, quos iam taedet maris atque viarum.
solatur socios, fortia verba loquens.
Res gestas narrat, maiorum insignia facta,
quae novit, quo sol conditur, Oceanus,
insula vel nuper quae vidit, cuius ad oras,
ante alios clarus, venerat asper eques.
Aut etiam causas vivendi subicit ille;
natum quemque docet non sibi sed patriae;
et vitae pretium subolem proponit, et orat,
fortes forte genus ne periisse sinant.
Interea Libycos fines bellique ferini
gaudia secreto prospicit ipse animo.
Illic immanis dependet ab arbore serpens,
per notas tenebras itque reditque leo;
rhinoceros illic atque ingens simia quaeque
pardo quaeque ab equo belua nomen habet.
Nil ibi non magnum; maior tamen ille propinquat,
cuius in adventum Syrtica terra tremat.

W. H. KIRK

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¹ See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, 2. 140-143, 148-150.